

# The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

Vol. LVI, No. 73

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1965

Twelve Pages

## Inside Today's Kernel

Editor discusses history's demands on Greek organizations: Page Eight.

The Wildcats add two more wins to the season's record: Page Eleven.

A religion and science seminar opens tomorrow: Page Ten.

Safety precautions have been proposed for Rose Street: Page Nine.

Student Congress meets with a representative from NSA: Page Twelve.

Hawk missiles have been readied in South Viet Nam: Page Ten.

Two men have been bound over for the murder of a Lexington youth near the Coliseum Friday night: Page Twelve.

Special comment and commentary section deals with civil rights: Begins on Page Five.



—The Lexington Leader

**University Honors Professor Portmann**  
President Oswald presents a certificate of recognition to Victor R. Portmann, secretary of the Kentucky Press Association and professor emeritus of journalism. The presentation was made at Friday's Centennial Preview Dinner.

## UK Press Seminar Studies Role Of Mass Communications

By DAVID HAWPE  
Kernel Executive Editor

The role of mass communications in modern society was subjected to close scrutiny at a symposium sponsored by the School of Journalism this weekend.

Summing up the theme of the meeting at the closing session Saturday, Dr. Kenneth Bartlett, vice president for University affairs at Syracuse University, said that journalism and broadcasting should become the public's communicators.

Dr. Bartlett said the field of public communication should provide society with the information that it requires about the world in which it operates.

The Syracuse administrator referred to a general disinterest—or lack of enthusiasm—among educators concerning the field of mass communications. This, he thinks, stems from ignorance of the importance of the field of public communications.

Calling communications "the most promising force for unifying all people today," Dr. Bartlett suggested that newspapers and broadcasting offer "the greatest opportunity for integrating the many divergent interests of our society."

"Communications is the basic ability which allows us to share the knowledge from several specialized fields," he said.

Dr. Bartlett spoke as a member of the panel which was featured at the Saturday symposium session. Other members of the panel were Dr. Jay Jensen, head of the department of journalism at the University of Illinois,

and Lisle Baker, executive vice president of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times and vice president of radio station WHAS.

Dr. Jensen noted that the trend today is for universities to establish interdisciplinary colleges of communication instead of depending on schools of journalism to train communicators.

He said the research in mass communications is continually increasing, and a substantial body of knowledge which has been uncovered is sufficient to guarantee the need for further research in the future.

Mr. Baker was critical of the nature of some research efforts in the communications field, noting that for the most part basic research has no real benefit to offer in this area.

Research was defined by Mr. Baker as "the diligent and systematic inquiry with the objective of learning general principles." Mentioning that there are two types of research—basic and applied. The free and random search implied by the term "Basic" has no place, according to Mr. Baker, in the schools of journalism.

Mr. Baker did agree that applied research had a great deal to do with the ability of a newspaper to accurately gauge the readers' response to the paper's offering.

Panelists for the Friday session were Bill Williams, research director for the Oklahoma Publishing Company in Oklahoma City, Okla.; Julian Goodman, vice president of NBC News, New York; and Jensen.

Mr. Williams said the computer can be used to do the busy work connected with the publishing of a newspaper—billing, labeling papers for mailing, bundling papers to be circulated, etc. He also explained how a computer has been used with his publication to speed the actual newsroom operation itself.

He noted that since the computer can do more of the routine jobs more quickly and with

more accuracy than a staff member, it can free these same staffers to do the jobs the computer cannot do.

Mr. Williams explained the type-setting operation which his firm operates by computer. It cost \$250,000, a sum which discourages many newspapers from installing the system. He does expect, however, that more and more newspapers will adopt the computer system.

Continued On Page 9

## Second Coed Hit By Car Near Campus

For the second time within a week a coed has been struck by an automobile while crossing a street near the UK campus.

Miss Diane Lee Smith, 19, a sophomore commerce major, was struck early Monday morning at the intersection of Euclid Ave. and Harrison Ave., by an automobile traveling west on Euclid.

The driver of the auto, Miss Kim Hale, 325 Columbia Terrace, told police there were a group of students standing on the corner when Miss Smith stepped into the path of her car.

Miss Hale reportedly then took Miss Smith to the Medical Center, where the victim was treated for an injury of the right leg and a broken toe. No charges were filed. She was released yesterday from University Hospital.

A resident of Blazer Hall, Miss Smith is from Lenoir City, Tenn.

Another UK coed, Miss Linda Rankin, 19, a sophomore education major from Ft. Thomas, was hit by a car on Feb. 2 in front of the Fine Arts Building on Rose St. She was admitted to the Medical Center for treatment of head cuts and a concussion. She has been released from University Hospital.

There are no traffic signals at the location of either accident.

## Johnson Will Visit Campus For Founders' Day Events

### News Men Hear Oswald At Dinner

President Johnson has accepted the University's invitation to speak at the Centennial Founders Day program Monday, Feb. 22.

Announcing the chief executive's acceptance at a meeting of Kentucky newsmen, UK President John W. Oswald said Johnson's presence at the program is "just about the greatest honor that can be paid to a university."

Speaking at a centennial press preview dinner, Dr. Oswald in-

dicated that honorary degrees will be presented to President Johnson and three other persons attending the Founders Day celebration. However, plans for the presentation of the degrees have not been made public.

About 800 persons were present at Friday's dinner which ended the first day of a special centennial journalism symposium. Addressing the newsmen, Dr. Oswald outlined the University's major concerns for its second century.

The UK President said that the 100th birthday of a univer-

Excerpts from the text of President Oswald's address are on Pages Two and Three.

sity is not the twilight of life, but can be and should be the dawn of its mission.

"In education," he said, "Our real business is our unfinished business."

The unfinished business for UK involves making the university a servant of society. To serve in this capacity, he said that UK will concentrate its efforts in areas most vital to the state. He named advancements in agriculture, in the problems of urbanization, and in the problems of man's leisure time as definite functions the institution can serve in society.

President Oswald said, "I do not wish to be listed with those pessimists who insist that the University cannot effectively play the dual role of both leader and servant of society."

"But," he continued, "I recognize that only rigorous vigilance will enable us in the university to immerse ourselves in society and at the same time remain free to be its critic and evaluator."

The University president mentioned two necessities for the institution. First he said that it is imperative to protect the university from those who wish

to limit its search for truth to their own ideas of reality. The second must be "that liberal education prevail in the scholarly community."

He outlined the major goals which UK will pursue at the beginning of its new century. First on the list was the development of an environment to attract and hold the best qualified faculty possible.

The second pursuit of the University will be establishing a viable community college system throughout the state. A re-examination of curriculum "to insure that our students are equipped to live as well as to make a living," was noted as the third goal.

Another aim will be to expand the role of graduate and faculty research and extension programs throughout Kentucky. More student involvement in the university's mission concluded the list of principal goals named by the president.

Dr. Oswald announced the appointment of Dr. Thomas D. Clark, head of the history department, as his special assistant for commonwealth affairs. Dr. Clark will organize a statewide advisory council which will make program suggestions to UK.

Following the president's address, responses were made by William B. Arthur, UK graduate and managing editor of Look magazine and Barry Bingham, editor and publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times.

Stressing education as a solution for world problems, Arthur said, "the real hope of the human race lies in the growth of insight into human problems."

Publisher Bingham said that UK's leaders are determined to give the people an institution that will live up to Benjamin Disraeli's ideal university, "A place of light, of liberty, and of learning."



### Oswald Previews Centennial

President John W. Oswald announced Centennial celebration plans and introduced Centennial publications to representatives of the Kentucky Press at a press preview dinner Friday night.

## UK Banquet Will Honor Top Greeks

The outstanding Greek man and woman for 1965 will be presented tonight at 6 o'clock at the annual Greek-week banquet in the Student Center.

The banquet which opens the week's events will have Dr.

Continued On Page 12



# Excerpts From President Oswald's Address

Following are excerpts from the text of President Oswald's Centennial preview address.

One hundred years ago a farmer from Mercer County forced upon an indifferent legislature and a hesitant governor the ratification of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act of 1862. With eloquent idealism, John Bowman proclaimed:

"I want to build up a people's institution, a great free University, eventually open to the poorest boy in this land, who may come and receive an education practical and suitable for any business or profession in life. I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so that, under the broad expansive influence of our Republican institutions, and our advancing civilization, it may run free, as our great rivers, and bless the coming millions," so wrote John Bowman 100 years ago.

A century later, we pause to reflect on the events which Bowman set in motion. For the General Assembly, either knowingly or otherwise, on George Washington's birthday in 1865, established more than just another institution of higher education. The ratification of this Act in 1865 put the Commonwealth in step with a new and revolutionary movement; we aligned ourselves with those who proposed to change the concept of education for a few and of a classical nature, to the concept of education for all with a strong emphasis which meets the needs of society. The question raised, put another way, was this: Can a University be both a leader and servant of society?

In our Centennial year, it is proper that we reflect with pride on the manner in which the Agriculture and Mechanical College and later the University of Kentucky responded to this challenge. Certainly, we can be proud of this fact that the University of Kentucky has brought quality education within the reach of all our people, and that many of our graduates from all stations in life have distinguished themselves in every field of work. At the same time, we have increasingly mobilized the resources of the University to meet the critical needs of our society. To be sure, "quantity education" and "quality education" have not been incompatible at the University of Kentucky.

But in education our real business is our unfinished business. Happily, the one-hundredth birthday of a University is not the twilight of life, but can be and should be the dawn of its mission. Even in our Centennial year, especially in our Centennial year, we dare not yield to the temptation to spend all of our time recalling achievements of the century now concluded, or even noting our present vitality—though reflection on both will reveal significant accomplishments. Instead, our Centennial aim from the beginning has been one of looking ahead, an attempt to face up to our problems, both present and future. I would say that Mr. Bowman's dream of 1865 became a reality only because he was willing to look to the future rather than to the past.

In 1965 we face anew the challenge of the land-grant idea. We accept the concept that education should be available to all to the limit of the student's potential, yet hold steadfastly to the concept of "academic excellence." The attainment of these ideals is increasingly difficult. We know that by 1970 7,000,000

persons will be qualified for and seeking admission to the nation's colleges and universities. College enrollments in 1970 will be nearly 100 percent higher than in 1955. This problem at the University of Kentucky roughly parallels that of the national area. By 1975, for example, our enrollments at Lexington will approach 20,000. With this dramatic increase in the number of students will come enormous demands on our resources, both human and physical. At the same time, the nation expects higher education to provide for the knowledge and skills necessitated by the technological revolution and the international crises. The potential threat to "excellence" is obvious—so great, in fact, that some of those pessimists have declared that mass education in the future is incompatible with "excellence" in education.

Higher education, in addition, is increasingly asked to intensify its role as servant of society. In the past 100 years, we have seen the state universities of this nation becoming more and more involved in every facet of society. So great is the involvement of the university in government research projects and service roles that a spokesman, recently, of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges referred to higher education as the "Fourth Branch of Government."

Even a minor prophet can see that the University's role as a servant will increase. Our present effort in the support of agriculture must be intensified as the farmer is expected to produce more and more food and fiber on less and less land. As our society becomes more and more urbanized with the attendant problems of the pressures of people accumulating in confined areas, there will be great need to extend the land-grant concept of service to the urban and city areas as well as continue the strong program it has provided the rural and agricultural areas. The great problems of urbanization—slums, air pollution, traffic control—yes, even the problems of man's leisure as his life span extends must become very central concerns of higher education.

While applauding this extension of scholarship into the direction of human problems, I recognize the potential dangers. I do not wish to be listed with those pessimists who insist that the university cannot effectively play the dual role of both leader and servant of society. But I recognize also that only rigorous vigilance will enable us to immerse

ourselves in society and at the same time remain free to be its critic and evaluator. It is imperative that we protect the University from those who would limit its search for the truth to their own image of reality.

We must also be on guard lest our influence be limited to areas that affect only economic and industrial growth. It is imperative that liberal education prevail in the scholarly community at the same time we strive to meet the pressures on us to use our resources to improve the economic and social position of the society in which we exist. Walking the thin line which properly divides the emphasis on making a living, as contrasted with equipping our students to live, will become increasingly difficult as the accumulation of knowledge continues in a geometric fashion. Solving this problem, I feel, is a major challenge of our second century. We must recognize that the training of specialists to deal with specific problems does not substitute for the kind of knowledge that is indispensable to the intellectual and cultural development of the whole individual.

In our Centennial year, we accept both challenges. For over a year now, we have been planning and launching a program aimed at both "excellence" and increased service. Last June, there was presented to the Board of Trustees an academic analysis, aimed at paving the way for the first decade of our new century. The entire University community is now discussing the needs and goals of that analysis. I have urged that regardless of the "means" we finally adopt, we recognize at least five imperatives, all of which I have tried to stress repeatedly since my inauguration last spring. First, I have stressed the necessity for creating an environment which will enable us to retain and attract the necessary faculty so vital to a university. It must be said again and again, that the University's role is to teach, to do research, and to provide service, and the quality of all three of these depends largely on the quality of the people that are doing it—the faculty.

Secondly, we must recognize that

Continued On Page 3



BARRY BINGHAM, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times addresses the Centennial Preview Dinner audience in response to President Oswald's address.



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## Correction

All the names appearing on Friday's social page under the heading "Campus Activities" were engagements.

## The Kentucky Kernel

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# Outlines Education's Unfinished Business

Continued From Page 2

an expanding community college system is central to our goal of "full opportunity" with "excellence." We have now established a distinct community college system; I continue to believe that this system will be one of our most valuable instruments in the years ahead in preserving the belief that each individual should be provided the maximum opportunity to educate himself to the limit of his capacity.

Thirdly, is the imperative to examine our curriculum to insure that our students are equipped to live as well as to make a living. Our obligation is to provide a liberal base for all of our students. The Centennial year is highlighted by an examination of our curriculum in terms of this imperative.

Fourthly, the University must expand its role as servant of society—which means a greater emphasis on graduate and faculty research, and extension programs that will contribute to both the region and to our own Commonwealth.

Fifthly, is the imperative to involve our students, just as we have in the case of this Centennial, more centrally in the mission of the University. We seek an atmosphere in which students, faculty, and citizens work together as partners in the pursuit of excellence.

Finally, I am now convinced of a sixth imperative. We must seek the help of people throughout the Commonwealth who believe we can both lead and serve, and who wish to help us do both effectively. Daily I meet people in this Commonwealth who wish to help us make the University

a more creative and influential force. Happily, many of these same people recognize that for us to serve effectively, we must be free. The time has come for us to mobilize the support of all who are willing to help us work for the advancement of human welfare through the growth and communication of knowledge in an atmosphere of free inquiry. We shall begin by organizing a state-wide advisory committee of leaders of the Commonwealth—citizens of the Commonwealth which will hopefully sit down with us before the end of this Centennial year and share their thoughts on how the University of Kentucky can provide maximum support to our Commonwealth as we enter the second century. Personally, I am so convinced of the importance and indeed the necessity, for this kind of help that I am announcing tonight that I shall call on one of our most distinguished and learned faculty members—your own capable chairman of our Centennial Committee, Dr. Thomas Clark, to serve as a special assistant to the President for Commonwealth affairs. I shall ask him to serve through the next academic year in order to help organize this Advisory Council from which we can seek to blueprint the mission of this University to its state. I can think of no period of history when higher education needed so desperately as it does today the support of all who believe that a University has both a duty to truth and a duty to the welfare of mankind.

From all of this, it is perhaps obvious, that our Centennial year is a time for us to assess the past, to redefine our objectives and to make preparation for a rapid growth and significant change; it is also time for



WILLIAM B. ARTHUR, managing editor of Look magazine, delivered the national media response to President Oswald's address at Friday's dinner. Mr. Arthur is a graduate of the School of Journalism.

ennial in 1965, in sponsoring a conference on the topic of "Science and Religion."

You will also note our plans for Centennial publications, two of which you have heard described tonight; the number of learned and professional meetings on our campus in 1965; and the special performances of our Fine Arts Department. I would also call to your attention our Centennial Speakers Bureau, which is composed of 100 faculty, students, trustees, and alumni who will be willing throughout the Centennial year to carry the Centennial story to all parts of the state.

Many of you today participated in the first of 12 Centennial Symposia. The School of Journalism Symposium entitled "Revolution in Mass Communication" brought to our campus five of the country's most distinguished leaders in mass communications. I certainly want Professors Jensen and Bartlett; and Mr. Baker, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Goodman to know the great distinction which their presence has brought to our Centennial Observance.

One aspect of our Centennial that has been especially pleasing to me is the work of our Student Centennial Committee. I am also heartened by my meeting today with the Blue Grass Centennial Committee and with the organization today of an Alumni and Commonwealth Centennial Committee.

Finally, I want to call to your attention the day we've talked about much—Feb. 22 and issue a special invitation to all of you at this time to return to celebrate with us. At that time we will give special recognition to our most distinguished graduates in our hundred-year history. In addition to Gov. Breathitt and many other distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth, William Friday, President of the University of North Carolina; and Professor Robert Lumiansky, Chairman of the Board of the American Council of Learned Societies, and others will join in the observance with us.

And just today the White House has authorized Gov. Breathitt and I to announce that the President of the United States will be with us for the Founder's Day convocation at 2 p.m.

## — CLASSIFIED —

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self-analysis and soul searching. In this regard, our Centennial year affords a unique opportunity. We shall be in a position to interact on our own campus with some of the world's most distinguished scholars and leaders in all major fields of learning. The preview booklet at your plate describes a number of programs that are designed to serve as a stimulus among our faculty, students, alumni, friends, and trustees for this period of detailed planning to meet the problems of our second century. The programs described in this preview should enable all of us in the university community to carry on a mutually profitable interchange of ideas on the role of the University in teaching, research, and service as related to the state and nation at large.

One of our major programs is our "Distinguished Visiting Centennial Professorship" series. You were introduced to Dr. Kenneth Benne who is currently teaching a seminar in group dynamics, which was originally proposed by our Student Centennial Committee, and is being

attended by 60 students and 20 members of our faculty.

Next fall, we will have three more visiting professors: a Nobel Prize winner in biological sciences, a noted literary critic in the Humanities, and a distinguished chemist in the physical sciences.

In addition, we have planned a series of academic conferences that will bring to the campus for short periods of time about 25 of the world's top scholars. The first of these is next week when we join with the College of the Bible, which happens also to be celebrating its Cen-

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# History And The Greeks

History is, by nature, demanding of the Greek system.

One could say that history behaves like a snowball, carrying forward the elements in its path. Since its latest turn began—more than 64 years ago—it has grown immensely in breadth. And it rolls ever faster, leaving behind that which will not attach itself, or which cannot remain attached.

The Greek system—incohesive with the great mass of history which moves forward daily—is surely being left behind.

History demands that a thing be possessed of enduring significance, that it partake of lasting values, lest it be cast aside. Nor is this alone sufficient. These values must be interpreted within the context of the present. And this is the key to understanding the failure of the Greek system.

We cannot question the worth of the ideals upon which the Greek system is built. But we submit that these ideals have not been translated into the language of the mid-20th century. We cannot question brotherly love, or honor, or service. We simply deny that these concepts have been adapted to the environment presented by the modern university.

These ancient principles were first given expression, within the context of a social fraternity, at a time in history characterized by provincialism. They were juxtaposed against the cultural milieu so aptly described by Thorstein Veblen.

Brotherly love meant that glowing comradeship of the elite; honor was the word for a special set of rules that applied among the elect; and, service was a happy condescension to the necessity for being useful.

The unfortunate legacy of this beginning is the set of factors which comprise the image of the Greek system today. These are the elements which we have come to associate with the term "Greek" and which form the picture of Greekdom in our heads: money, social stature, social skills, prominence in campus leadership, academic achievement, and good looks. It is by these standards that we have come to judge fraternities and sororities, and that Greeks themselves are tempted to judge members and potential members.

Probably these criteria are not merely so important to Greeks themselves as an ability to interact successfully with others, an interesting or imaginative personality, or a demonstration of actual produc-

tivity. It is, we think, by these new standards that Greeks by and large judge themselves and those who seek to join with them. Probably Greeks themselves are interested most of all in whether their groups are productive and are successful in maintaining good group relationships.

At the same time, Greeks are conscious of the image they have inherited, and in a sense they yearn to retain it. They are as unwilling as we are to let go of the past.

Thus, the Greeks are drawn in two directions at once. On the one hand they emphasize the number of rich and socially prominent members their houses contain. They point with pride to the group's grade point averages instead of talking about their intellectual or cultural level. They publicize members who have assumed campus leadership has produced. The women glorify the social nuances. The men brag about their athletic prowess. Together they talk about the realative success of their various parties—too often in terms of alcohol consumed. They pay lip service to culture.

On the other hand, the Greeks certainly realize that surface values do not count for a great deal. And they judge themselves and their own groups by a different set of standards.

What Greeks are thinking and what they are saying are two entirely different things. Their dilemma is apparent. And, as the Greek system stands still and tries to make up its mind, history moves forward and leaves it behind.

We suggest, then, that the Greek system attack the inaccurate image by refusing to be intimidated. We suggest that Greeks dispense with attempting to satisfy the dictates of a pattern that is out of date, a pattern imposed by a society which will not willingly let go of the past. We challenge the Greeks to eliminate one of its two faces—the face that we force them to maintain by holding up the past as a model. We encourage you to be yourselves. Be real. Do not erect a facade for us, even though we keep telling you that you must. Tell us what your values really are, even though we continue to ask to hear what they were in the past. Do not be afraid to demand that we see you as you are, not as we want you to appear.

The Greek system must either demand to be part of the future or resign itself to being discarded in the forward movement of history.

"Keep The Local Hospital Open—I'm Bleeding!"



## Letters To The Editor

To the Editor of the Kernel:

I share in the concern which has been expressed over the dangers of Rose Street traffic to the University of Kentucky students. I have to cross that street at least twice a day, and the experience never fails to prove both interesting and challenging. It is especially precarious in the morning, a time when I am not fully awake, and drivers, it seems, are more than usually malicious. I have been hit twice while making the crossing, both times, fortunately, by Volkswagens. The damage—to the Volkswagens—was not extensive.

But I am not writing to you to vainly recount my adventures on Rose Street. I realize that I am only one of many who each day must brave the dangers of that thoroughfare. I am writing to suggest a solution to the problem, to propose a way by which students can get safely from one side of the street to the other. There is merit in the traffic light suggestion, but I doubt that a traffic light would do the trick. The city of Lexington or the University could possibly build sidewalk overpasses, such as they have at the University of Minnesota, for example. But that too, I believe, would have its drawbacks. Students—inveterate nonconformists that they are—would forever be going under the overpasses. I am convinced that the answer to the problem is a catapult. Yes, a catapult.

As a start, I think it would be best to install single-seater catapults on either side of the street. The design of these machines would be very simple. Each catapult would

consist of a base, on which would be mounted a long, movable arm—oh, say about 20 feet—to which would be attached a chair, in which a student would sit. The operation by which a student would be transferred from one side of the street to the other would also be very simple. First, the student (it would be advisable for coeds to wear slacks, or their equivalent, for the crossing) would sit in the chair; next, the arm of the catapult would be cocked; finally, the trigger would be released. Whoosh! The student would be gone. Then the next student would get into the chair. In the meantime, students would be arriving from the other side of the street by means of the catapult installed there. In all, I think it would be very much a fun thing, and that students would prefer the thrills and excitement of being shot across Rose Street to the dull, and risky, process of merely walking across it.

After a trial period, expansion would be in order. Additional one-seater catapults could be installed. I also foresee the possibility of manufacturing and installing two-seater catapults (perfect for the new pinmates), and even three and four-seater models (for group crossings). If the program is entered into with enthusiasm, the day will not be far off when Rose Street is lined with catapults from Euclid to Columbia Avenues, catapults filling the air with students triumphant in the knowledge that the Rose Street traffic problem has finally been licked.

DENNIS Q. McINERNY  
Graduate Student, English

## The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily  
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1894

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SID WEBB, Managing Editor  
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KENNETH GREEN, Associate News Editor  
HENRY ROSENTHAL, Sports Editor  
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## CIVIL RIGHTS:

# A Decade Of Progress After A Century Of Promise

By KENNETH GREEN  
Associate News Editor

After a century of promise, Congress finally capped a decade of progress in civil rights in July, 1964, with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The act, which encompasses by far the strongest legislation ever passed nationally in the area, came after many years of hard work, bloodshed, and heartbreak had passed.

The history of civil rights progress is slight from 1863, when President Abraham Lincoln issued his momentous Emancipation Proclamation, until 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down its decision to desegregate public schools.

Since then, civil rights has moved at an ever-quicken pace, abated only by the Civil Rights Acts of 1964.

Progress has been made in many ways in the last 10 years. Negroes have gained the free access to almost all public schools and to all public colleges and universities. Most private schools are now opening their doors a little wider to let in Negroes.

Riots, sit-ins, wade-ins, and all the others—while they have horrified and appalled many white Americans—have nevertheless succeeded in drawing the nation's attention to a very serious social problem.

Novelists and essayists, like Lorraine Hansberry and James Baldwin, have bridged what has seemed to be at times an almost-impregnable barrier which divides the

thinking of Negroes and whites.

The end result of all this has been that most white Americans have realized that all men must be treated equally in a democratic society. Or, at least, they have resigned themselves to this fact.

Since 1954, when the Supreme Court handed down its famous decision, the federal courts have repeatedly decided cases in favor of the Negroes.

Now, however, it seems that the courts have decided to pass the burden of the civil rights issue on to Congress, generally to political and social mechanisms beyond the law," according to Anthony Lewis, writing in the New York Times.

Mr. Lewis observed that:

"Probably there has never been anything like it: A court leading a country and its political leaders into awareness of a fundamental social problem and a determination to do something about it.

"With all the tragedies that have occurred in race relations, and all the remaining difficulties, it is sometimes hard to remember how much progress has been made," Mr. Lewis continued. "The change has been remarkable, overwhelming, in the decade since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision set the process in motion."

It is remarkable, considering the abject poverty in which most Negroes have to live and the frustrating discrimination, both open and hidden, with which they have to cope daily, that a searing revolution has not laid waste to this country

and its institutions.

But in view of America's history, even that is not really remarkable. Consider the years of the Great Depression of the '30's, when Congressional investigating committees often heard that a great revolution was brewing in the countryside among the hard-hit farmers and industrial workers.

The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Presidency in 1932, while it is possible that it did not avert a revolution, did bring back hope.

Perhaps this is what has happened in the last decade: the Supreme Court's favorable decisions have helped bring back hope to

the Negroes.

A respect for the law—"a willingness to abide by the word of this country's final source of law, the Supreme Court," as Mr. Lewis termed it—has prevailed, even in the light of the numerous riots and struggles, among white Americans.

And, all the while, the Negroes have been winning court battles proving their democratic equality, which has kept hope in their hearts, even in their darkest hours.

Often the executive branch of the federal government has not followed suit in keeping with Supreme Court decisions. President

Continued On Page 8

## The Civil Rights Groups: What Are They?

By TERENCE P. HUNT  
Kernel Staff Writer

Associated closely with civil rights are such groups as the NAACP, CORE, and the Black Muslims. In general, it is the purpose of these groups to work toward the end of racial oppression.

Each individual group or organization has its own means of attaining this end.

The oldest and largest civil rights organization, the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), operates by means of legal, legislative, and educational activities.

The NAACP national organization is characterized by direct action through legal and legislative moves. Direct physical action is not associated with the NAACP national leadership. The national office will demonstrate through local branch—however, support masses with money and legal action.

By operating in this way, the responsibility for mass action becomes that of the local NAACP, not the national office.

The NAACP defines its purpose as the ending of "all forms of racial segregation and other forms of discrimination in every aspect of American life."

In regard to this statement they seek equal justice under the law, protection of the right to vote, personal security against mob violence and police brutality, and the end of discrimination and segregation in schools, housing, employment, and transportation.

The power and influence of the NAACP is difficult to dismiss. The organization maintains a powerful lobby in Washington, D. C.

A research department is maintained by the NAACP to uncover facts and figures to support its efforts against discrimination in private and federal employment.

NAACP lawyers have success-

fully fought more cases in the U.S. Supreme Court than those of any other similar organization petitioning the court. Legal prosecution is supported by the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund—an outgrowth of the original NAACP organized in 1909.

As a result of vigorous NAACP sponsored voter registration campaigns, an estimated 250,000 Negroes registered in 12 states in 1962.

Other indications of the NAACP power are evident in the economic pressures brought about by selective buying campaigns and boycotts sponsored by the NAACP.

If strength in numbers is indicative of power, the NAACP must be recognized as influential because it has a membership exceeding 400,000 in 1,600 branches established in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

Thus, with a powerful legal fist, the NAACP instrument surveys troubled areas, attempting to smash segregated structures.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said in Atlanta, before an assembly at Spelman College, "Everything, of course, is tied to the school desegregation fight, not only here but throughout those Southern areas still resisting the inevitable."

This issue of school segregation is one of the NAACP's primary areas of concentration.

To combat the segregated school systems, the NAACP needs personnel willing to subject themselves to bouts with prejudice and violence. Often the NAACP is confronted with segregated schools but has none to wage the war due to fear of reprisals against those instigating integration suits.

A former NAACP program director spawned another civil rights organization—CORE (Congress of Racial Equality).

Continued On Page 8



It's A Hell Of A Note—No Accommodations For Me!



## THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964:

*South Begins To Comply Slowly*

By WILLIAM GRANT  
Kernel Editor-in-chief

ATLANTA, Ga.—When Lester Maddox tearfully closed his restaurant Sunday, a trend observed over much of the South was continued.

Restaurant-owner Maddox had fought the 1964 Civil Rights Act before and after its passage. His case went into Federal Court and the courts ruled that he must comply with the law or pay \$200 a day. On Saturday he chose to comply.

Then, on Sunday, a lone Negro appeared at Maddox's restaurant,

tain, however, that a number of establishments will still try to circumvent the law.

Lester Maddox had made such an attempt. He said he would be selective in determining whom he would serve but not on the basis of "race, color, creed, or national origin" as prohibited by law.

"My discrimination is based on political beliefs," Mr. Maddox told newsmen before his case was heard in Federal Court. "There's nothing in the language of the law about political beliefs. I do not admit integrationists into my cafeteria, regardless of race, color, or creed," he said.

Lester Maddox has now found himself the forgotten symbol of defiance: his restaurant closed, his voice not as strong as it once was, and his audience disappearing.

Public resistance to equality in public accommodations exists in noticeable degrees only in the rural areas of the Deep South. Even here there has been a degree of compliance. Negroes from Atlanta are surprised to find themselves accepted in motels in the small towns of South Georgia.

This does not mean, however, that Negroes living in these areas will find the public accommodations open to them. The old patterns of segregation are maintained more by economic pressures and subtle means of persuasion than by law.

But, clearly, the tide is turning and Southern Negro leaders are voicing hope rather than militant despair. Evidence of this is found with a sampling of grass roots Negro leaders interviewed by *Kernel* reporters in the early spring of 1964, prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Act, and reinterviewed following the law's adoption.

One of the most militant Atlanta civil rights leaders prior to the passage of the law was the Rev. Sam Williams, pastor of a Negro Baptist Church and chairman of the Summit Leadership Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Williams of the late summer was less militant in tone if not in intent. He still makes it very clear that the Negro has a long way to go and that he must keep moving in the direction of complete freedom and acceptance within society. But the Rev. Mr. Williams did take time out to note the "significance" of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill and predict that it would be an instrument for achieving complete freedom faster.

He is worried, however, that Negro citizens and their leaders will feel they have achieved a final goal in the bill's passage and fail to recognize the many problems still confronting the Negro.

The Rev. Mr. Williams is partic-



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. PRAYS IN SELMA, ALA.

ularly hard on churches—both Negro and white—calling them the "biggest hypocrites in American society."

"Atlanta excels in tokenism, and the churches, both Negro and white, have lauded this as a great accomplishment and have failed to support any meaningful action," he said.

"The church should be a leader and not a reactionary," the Rev. Mr. Williams said. He encouraged Negro churches to prepare and encourage their members for civil rights action.

One of the most respected Negroes in the south is Judge Austin Thomas Walden. Judge Walden was the first Negro admitted to the Georgia Bar, the first Negro federal judge in Atlanta, and is a member of the state's Democratic committee.

Prior to the passage of the Civil Rights Bills, Judge Walden had publicly criticized disorderly demonstrations and said that federal legislation was the only way to bring about "social progress" in civil rights.

Following the bill's passage, Judge Walden predicted that the bill would have little effect on Atlanta and the other southern metropolitan areas which were already largely desegregated. He referred to Atlanta as "more enlightened" than most of the south.

Judge Walden has continually—both before and after the bill's passage—reminded other Negro leaders that "social forces move slowly" and has asked them to understand and be willing to "wait a little."

"The courtroom is a better Negro battlefield than Peachtree Street and the Federal Constitution a

better weapon than placards denouncing 'Jim Crowism,'" he said.

He admitted that sit-ins and other demonstrations were sometimes necessary but only as a prerequisite to legal action.

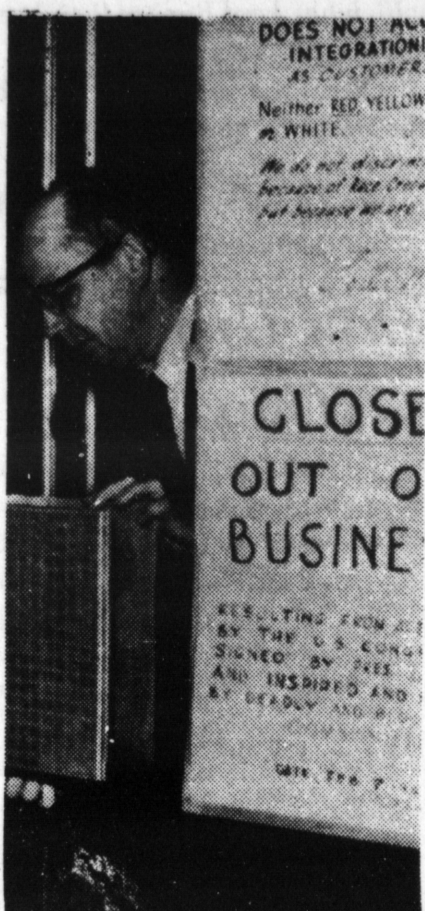
The attitudes of Mr. Williams and Judge Walden reflect those of other southern Negro leaders. They recognize that the war for equality is not over but admit that a major battle has been won.

And that battle was more easily won than had been expected. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach and his chief civil rights aide Burke Marshall, are praising the public's response to the controversial law.

"I believe we have turned a important corner in our search for equal rights," Attorney General Katzenbach said.

Civil rights chief Marshall called the degree of compliance "massive even in the race-conscious south where the idea of a public accommodations bill 'scared everybody.'"

Mr. Marshall says, "It is significant that resistance to this law has not come from large groups or wide areas but from isolated handfuls of individuals."



LESTER MADDOX CLOSES UP

the Pickrick, and asked to be served. Tearfully Maddox closed his restaurant, telling newsmen "I cannot betray my vow to God."

With the passing of Lester Maddox from the list of active antagonists toward the Civil Rights Act, that list in the South grows small indeed.

In fact, Southern compliance with the Civil Rights Act has been so widespread that even the Justice Department, who has been spared the anticipate agony of enforcing it, admits to surprise.

There was widespread compliance with the law even before it was tested in the courts. The Community Relations Service conducted a survey in October, three months after the passage of the law, in 53 cities of more than 50,000 population in the 19 states which had no public accommodations statutes.

In virtually all of these cities it found that desegregation had been accomplished in more than two-thirds of the hotels, motels, chain restaurants, theaters, sports facilities, public parks, and libraries.

Subsequently, desegregation was carried out under the law in some "hard core" areas such as McComb and Natchez, Miss. The Supreme Court's decision brought further compliance.

The amount of noncompliance is difficult to determine. It is cer-



# Civil Rights On Campus: A 'Healthy Climate' Prevails In Finding 'Humane' Solution

By JUDY GRISHAM  
Kernel Staff Writer

The civil rights movement began in Lexington in 1959 with a series of sit-ins sponsored through the local NAACP in various restaurants.

But the campus movement, according to YMCA adviser, the Rev. Don Leak, began in 1962 when the Interfaith Council, an organization representing the campus religious groups, developed a program of positive encouragement to these restaurants to treat all students equally.

"Most of the restaurants responded, although a few didn't," Rev. Leak said.

This was followed, he said, by a debate on the floor of Student Congress as to the role of a representative student body in this area. They declined an invitation to co-sponsor this movement at first, but a week later on a roll call vote they agreed to sponsor it.

"During the roll call vote, the students represented themselves, not small interest groups," Rev. Leak said.

Each fall since 1962, he said, there has been a statewide Intercollegiate Conference on Human Rights for students representing many of the colleges in Kentucky. This conference is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the State Commission on Human Rights, and the American Friends Service Commission.

"This, more than any other one activity has helped the movement," Rev. Leak said.

"As far as history goes," he said, "the Y's have been involved in encouraging interracial activities and understanding as early as 1940 when they sponsored interracial conferences and programs in the city. So this is nothing new in terms of 'movement.'"

"The Kernel has played an important role in calling the problems on campus to the attention of students," Rev. Leak said. "They've brought attention to problems such as segregated athletic teams, discriminatory housing problems, and unequal treatment in many areas. The administration has also been very responsive to the suggestions of students in this area."

Rev. Leak said that the past three or four years have indicated a "healthy climate" on campus in trying to find a "humane" solution to this problem. He cited as examples the Campus Committee on Human Rights, the number of

## 'The Cross Is Stained By New Blood'



fraternities beginning to face the question within their own groups, the level at which students are aware, the efforts to bring Negro fraternities and sororities on campus, and the growing willingness of some social groups to consider Negroes within their own membership.

"The things we need to consider," he added, "are the voter registration program, sit-ins, equal employment, equal housing, equal justice before the law, and equal education. We need to look at these both as students and citizens."

The Campus Committee on Human Rights, which was organized last semester, stated as its purpose to be information-seeking and problem-solving.

The Rev. Doug Sanders, campus adviser for the Campus Christian Life Fellowship, was elected as the group's president. He explained that the idea for UK's human rights committee came out

of a National Workshop of Race and Religion which was held at UK in August, 1964.

"Growing out of this conference," Sanders said, "mainly on the part of one of the students, came the suggestion that there ought to be—and was—interest among UK students in the area of race relations."

Rev. Sanders said that letters were then sent to most campus organizations, inviting them to an informal meeting to discuss the problem.

"We discussed mainly the questions 'Are there needs here at UK in the area of Human Rights?', and 'Is there interest on part of UK students to become involved in this area?'"

About 35 campus leaders attended this first session, said Rev. Sanders.

Out of this was formed a committee of students which held several sessions and talked with the various Lexington human rights organizations.

"Finally, the conclusion was that we were going to have to make some decision. So we decided that we must call into being some kind of instrument that would work, and we drew up the proposal for the Campus Committee on Human Rights," Rev. Sanders explained.

At the first open meeting, about 65 students and faculty members

attended, and the proposal to establish the committee was approved. The group now numbers 50 paid members.

"We are concerned about our public image in the University," he said. "We don't want to give the impression that we're standing out against the University. Our real concern is working with the University in concerns that we feel it shares with us."

"We recognized from the beginning that we didn't really know what the situation was," he said. "So we established subcommittees for different areas whose first task is to gather information and find out just what the situation is."

The subcommittees and their functions are, according to Rev. Sanders:

**Admissions and Recruitment:** This committee found that there were less than 200 Negro students at UK. Their concern is "Why?" "What can be done to increase this?" and "What is the availability of scholarships and loans for the Negro student?" It will also give encouragement to employ Negro faculty members.

**Housing:** This committee deals mainly with town housing, since the dorms are open. Its concern is that there is not adequate housing near the campus for the Negro student or for prospective Negro faculty members.

**Public Accommodations:** This committee is rechecking all places of public accommodations around the campus which are supposed to be desegregated. They anticipate no problems.

**Student Organizations:** Its purpose is to find out to what extent the various 180 campus organizations now have or have had biracial membership, and to discover the extent to which membership is possible. The committee might encourage organizations to take more initiative, but the organizations themselves will make the final decision.

**Education and Information:** Its task lies in trying to develop programs of information and education in this area. These programs would be offered not only to the campus committee, but also to various campus organizations. They hope to develop more situations for conversation and communication among students here and on other campuses and in other communities.

**Employment:** There is now only a structure for this committee, but its concern will be to promote and to try to implement equal employment opportunities on campus.

"We will focus our attention," Rev. Sanders said, "on dealing with concerns touching the campus and students and will make available this information to other places."

"We have been very pleased with the response of the University," he added. "The administration and staff are equally interested, and we have met with nothing but cooperation."

Comment and Commentary is a special four-page report which has been prepared by Kernel staff members. The subject of this report is civil rights.

Comment and Commentary will appear in the Kernel every two weeks. Topics of discussion will include long range campus planning, the problem of and the crisis in Vietnam, sex in college, the Great Society, and intercollegiate athletics.



## CIVIL RIGHTS:

## A Decade Of Progress After A Century Of Promise

Continued From Page 5

Eisenhower believed in what Mr. Lewis called "a hands-off posture" towards the civil rights issue.

"When Autherine Lucy was driven off the campus of the University of Alabama by a mob in 1956," Mr. Lewis wrote, "university authorities appealed to the Justice Department for help in carrying out the desegregation orders of the federal courts. They got no answer.

"When troops barred Negro children from Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., in 1957, President Eisenhower's first public comment was that 'you cannot change people's hearts merely by laws,' and that the South saw 'a picture of mongrelization in the race.'

"But when the integrity of federal law was inescapably challenged at Little Rock," Mr. Lewis continued, "General Eisenhower stood firm."

On the wake of the Birmingham riots in 1963, John F. Kennedy securely bound the federal government, and especially the Presidency, to civil rights. In his speech to the nation on the night of June 11, 1963—his greatest speech in the opinion of many, much of which was extemporaneous—he said:

"If an American, because his

skin is dark, cannot eat lunch in a restaurant open to the public; if he cannot send his children to the best public school available; if he cannot vote for the public officials who represent him; if, in short, he cannot enjoy the full and free life which all of us want, then who among us would be content to have the color of his skin changed and stand in his place? . . .

"We face, therefore, a moral crisis as a country and a people."

Eight days later Mr. Kennedy submitted the broadest civil rights bill ever seriously proposed to Congress. It was more than a year later—and after Mr. Kennedy's tragic death—that the bill finally became law in the form of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

"Resistance to law," Mr. Lewis wrote, "is no longer the basic consideration, even though it remains an anguished factor in such matters as the attempt to bring to book the killers of the three civil rights workers in Philadelphia, Miss., last summer or the effort to register voters in Mississippi."

Perhaps the best way to see that resistance to the law has crumbled is to look at a statement made by Ollie McClung Jr., owner of Ollie's Barbecue Restaurant in Birmingham:

"We have practically no legal recourse left. . . Therefore we will begin complying with the law as nearly every other restaurant in the country. . . We are simply joining the ranks with all the rest of the restaurants."

Ollie's Barbecue was the subject of one of the test cases sent to the Supreme Court late last year which was decided in favor of the Civil Rights Act's Title II, which has been the most controversial of the Act's sections. It outlaws discrimination in hotels, restaurants, and places of amusement.

Burke Marshall, chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, concluded in a recent speech concerning the new law:

"Instead of the resistance to change that we had seen in the

past, we have had massive compliance as befits a nation governed by law and a people who respect and comply with the law."

We stand ready now to write a new chapter in the history of civil rights. The great law that applies to almost every phase of modern American life is now on the federal statute books, and it seems to have been accepted as a fact of life that must be adhered to.

The only important thing left now is for the American people to accept the moral overtones of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all the implications it carries with it.

America has always proclaimed itself as a nation of free and equal men. Perhaps now we will be able to prove that we really are such a nation.

The Civil Rights Groups:  
What Are They?

Continued From Page 5

It was James Farmer who led the group which advocated passive resistance to form the organization.

The goal of CORE is similar to that of the NAACP. It is in the methods of approaching problems that the two organizations differ greatly.

While the NAACP specializes in legal action, CORE employs the tactics of nonviolent direct action.

CORE members define these nonviolent tactics as "doing something that drastically inconveniences people, forcing them either to negotiate with you or to be violent against you."

If the objects of the nonviolent direct action become violent against the CORE demonstrators, CORE members are supposed to grit their teeth and demonstrate passive resistance.

This imaginative organization has a large number of white advocates and is far more militant than NAACP. CORE is also basically a Northern movement, but its activities encompass Southern areas as well.

It was members of the Brooklyn CORE organization that unsuccessfully tried to tie up traffic to roads leading to the World's Fair.

It was CORE members that briefly barricaded the doors to both national political conventions last summer.

New York CORE members dumped garbage in a roadway to block passage to the opening of a bridge, and San Francisco CORE workers attacked a chain of supermarkets by loading shopping carts with groceries and then dumping them out on the floor in front of the cashier.

Director James Farmer claims, "CORE demonstrators are willing and anxious to sit-in, stand-in, sleep-in, pray-in, wade-in, or be

jailed-in—as long as it works."

According to Farmer, the members feel the necessity to interpose their bodies physically between society and its victims.

The threat of jail does not inhibit the demonstrators, Farmer says. "Members want to have jail experience—it's become such an important part of the movement."

Members of CORE are not considered active participants nor do they have the right to vote on issues unless they are willing to submit to the effects of demonstrations or are willing to go to jail.

Both CORE and NAACP are working to establish equal rights for everyone of every color. They have a similarity of purpose.

Radically opposite in its purpose is the Black Muslim movement.

The goal of the Black Muslims is to separate its clan from America and to set up its own state with its own flag.

The Muslim movement began in Detroit in 1930 after Elijah Poole assumed the name "Elijah Muhammad—leader of the black people to the promised land."

The "promise land" is the creation of their own state.

The Black Muslim movement is a religious organization which rejects Christianity as the white man's religion and takes up for itself a religion of protest and rebellion, which preaches black union against white men.

Black supremacy is the essence of the whole movement. White men are regarded by Muslims as devils, and persecutors of the black race.

Black Muslims look with complete disgust upon Negroes fighting for integration. The Muslims do not want integration. They wish to escape with their own people to their own little section of the world.



SULLEN BROOKLYN CROWDS PEER AT POLICE AFTER RIOTING





### Educator Speaks To Newsmen

Dr. Kenneth Bartlett, vice president for public affairs at Syracuse University, talks to newsmen attending a Saturday morning session of the UK Communications Symposium.

## Newsmen Discuss Media Function

Continued from Page 1

Dr. Jensen—in his comments at the first meeting—said the role of newspapers has changed with their growth, and that with the broadcasting media they form a communications system which reaches the entire society. He said this all-inclusive nature of the media today implies a new responsibility to the audiences. He said the trend is toward "newspapers and television stations to become agents of the public and not just the property of the individual owners."

Mr. Goodman was interested primarily in the development of television in the profit-motivated economy. He said the key to the success of television in the United States was the fact that it was founded in the profit-motive system of economic competition.

"It seems to me that our system of broadcasting, based as it is, openly, on the profit motive—has brought Americans a system of television that could not be achieved under any other method of operation," he said.

"From a position where entertainment was dominant, we have come to a place where news and public affairs pro-

grams are well on their way to achieving parity with entertainment."

Goodman said the race for dominance in the realm of news coverage and public affairs broadcasting that is the most important new development in broadcasting and the development which will bear watching in the years ahead.

Three other important developments also are listed by Goodman: (1) the role of the

reporter as opposed to the reader, in broadcast journalism; (2) the development of the television actuality program; and, (3) the emergence of broadcast journalism as at least an equal partner and sometimes a leader in the field of journalism as a whole.

Attendance at the seminar sessions was about 100 persons for each meeting, and faculty, students, and other interested persons attended.



### Baker Answers Questions

Lisle Baker, executive vice president of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, answers newsmen's questions at the Saturday morning session of the Communications Symposium.

## Safety Measures Asked For Rose St.

By KENNETH HOSKINS  
Kernel Staff Writer

Plans are being made to lessen the traffic danger for UK pedestrians. No action has since been taken.

Two points receiving special attention from the UK Safety and Security Officer are the intersection of Harrison and Euclid and that part of Rose Street in front of the Fine Arts Building.

Each of these areas has been the scene of an injury accident during the past two weeks.

Lloyd, UK Director of Safety and Security, said today that the safety committee has recommended to the Lexington Traffic Engineers Office that traffic islands be installed on Rose and that no parking be permitted.

Lexington officials have approved the no parking regulation and Mr. Mahan believes they will probably approve the traffic islands.

No solution has been proposed for the Harrison and Euclid intersection. Mr. Mahan said at one time the city had an architectural firm submit plans for a pedestrian

underpass at that point. No action has since been taken.

## Enrollment 3,000 Over Spring '64

Student enrollment at the University for the spring semester is 13,798, which is 3,000 above the figure for a year ago, but 562 less than the number of students who registered for the fall semester.

There are 10,007 students on the Lexington campus, 500 in extension classes at various locations around the state, 526 enrolled in night classes here, and 2,695 in the seven community colleges.

Two community colleges are now open that were not operating a year ago. Enrollment at these two colleges is 277 at Elizabethtown and 269 at Prestonsburg.

The other five community colleges reported these figures: Ashland, 450; Fort Knox, 336; Henderson, 275; Northern (Covington) 826; and Southeast (Cumberland) 262.

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DR. JULIAN HARTT



DR. WILLIAM A. POLLARD

## Science, Religion Seminar To Begin

A second academic conference in connection with the centennial year, "Science and Religion," will be sponsored jointly by the University and the College of the Bible.

Colecturer will be Dr. William Pollard and the Rev. Julian N. Hartt, for the conference scheduled for tomorrow through Friday.

Dr. Pollard, a physicist, educator and clergyman, is executive director of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies and holds a Ph.D. degree from Rice University.

The Rev. Hartt, Noah Porter Professor of Philosophical Theology at Yale Divinity School, is also chairman of Yale's Department of Religion.

Dr. Pollard will speak Wednesday at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall on the "Impact of Science on Contemporary Theology" with UK President John W. Oswald presiding.

There will be a faculty-student panel with audience participation at 4 p.m. Thursday in Fellowship Hall of the College of the Bible, with Prof. John Kuiper of the UK Department of Philosophy as chairman.

Dr. Hartt will speak on "Impact of Theology on Contemporary Culture" Thursday at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall. Dr. W. A. Welsh, president of the College of the Bible, will preside.

Hartt will also speak at

### UK Troupers

UK Troupers will hold its spring tryouts Tuesday, at 7 p.m. in Room 107 of the Alumni Gym. Entertainers, dancers, singers, and musicians are invited to audition.

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### News In Brief

## Hawk Missiles Ready In South Viet Nam

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—U. S. Marines put a battalion of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles in operation today at DaNang air base, and Vietnamese armed forces stiffened defenses along the North Viet Nam border.

Qualified sources at Da Nang said F105 jet fighter-bombers carried out heavy raids in Laos Monday shortly after Vietnamese and American aircraft struck at North Viet Nam.

The sources said raids against North Viet Nam have halted, at least temporarily. The raids against Communist supply lines in Laos are expected to continue as they have for more than a month.

There were no immediate reports on results of the raids into Laos.

Heavy fighting continued in South Viet Nam today and a U. S. helicopter crew member was killed in action in Phuoc Tuy Province, not far from Binh Gia. Several other helicopter crewmen were wounded.

Communist China today became the first of Hanoi's allies to hurl the threat of retaliation for U. S. and South Vietnamese air strikes against North Viet Nam.

It came in an editorial in the Peking Peoples' Daily which said the air attacks "have to be repaid."

"We warn U. S. imperialism. . . we are waiting for you in battle array. If you insist on imposing the war on us, heavy rebuffs are in store for you," the paper said.

### Dr. King Returns To Montgomery

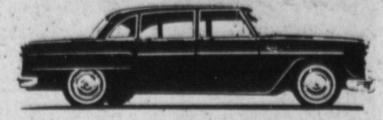
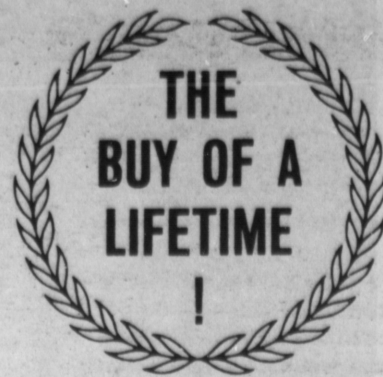
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. Martin Luther King returned to the city of his first racial triumph to lead his followers today in a "peaceful good-will" voter registration march.

After the procession, King planned to leave by plane for Washington to confer with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach about possible new federal voter legislation.

From the nation's capital, the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner plans to return to Selma, Ala., to resume command of the three-week-old civil rights struggle in that west Alabama city.

Negro leaders directing the Selma campaign in King's absence promised to continue right-to-vote demonstrations throughout the week.

Another in the day by day series of protest marches in Selma sent 57 more to jail Monday—including the Rev. James Bevel, one of King's aides—after Negroes refused to sign a voter registration waiting list made available at their request.



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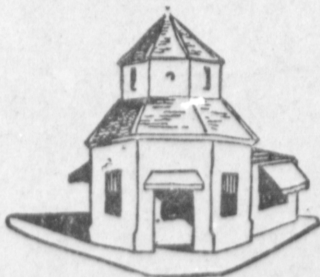
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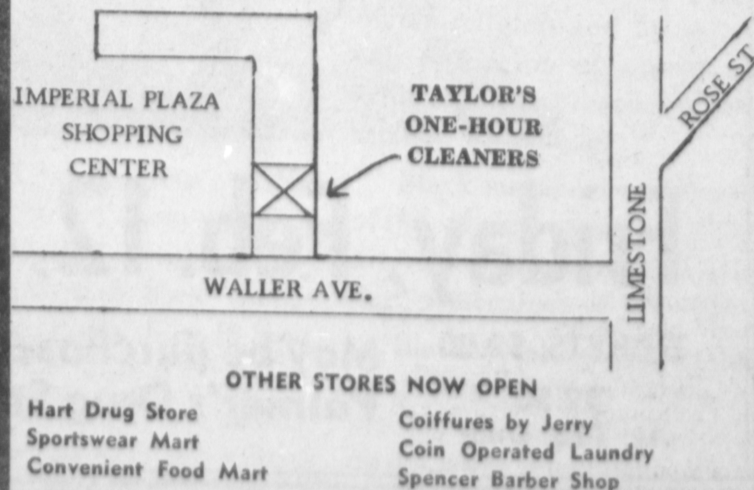
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# Bulldogs' Slowdown Fails As Cats Romp 74-56

Boosting their win streak to five straight, the Wildcats solved Mississippi State's slowdown offense and toppled the Bulldogs 74-56 in Memorial Coliseum last night.

Mississippi State, Adolph Rupp's old nemesis, opened the game in typical UK-State fashion and for most of the first half it appeared that the game would be the usual cliff hanger. But, UK outscored the Bulldogs 9-1 to close the first half and from then on the Mississippians had to abandon their slowdown offense.

The Bulldogs enjoyed an early 13-7 lead, but two field goals by Louie Dampier and another by Larry Conley brought the Wildcats into a tie.

After that, the Wildcats and Bulldogs virtually traded baskets until the UK splurge at the end of the half.

Babe McCarthy, employing all his Rupp-annoying tactics (such as putting his team's bench beside the Wildcats) was unable to contain the Cats' early outside shooting. The Wildcats eventually forced the Bulldogs out of their zone defense.

Once again, the Wildcats got good distribution in their scoring. Pat Riley fired in 20 to lead the Wildcats and also pulled down

14 rebounds to tie John Adams for honors in that department.

In scoring behind Riley came Larry Conley, who got a starting assignment due to an ankle injury to regular Tommy Kron.

Conley turned in a good floor game except for three late game passing lapses. He posted 19 points.

Terry Mobley ended the night's work with 13 points and Dampier, his running-mate at guard got 12. Adams rounded out the Wildcats' scoring as he posted ten.

Captain Randy Embry, the only substitute to see action for the Wildcats, did not score.

After leading 34-29 at the end of the half, UK built an 11-point lead with more than 15 minutes remaining in the second half and from then on the issue was not in too much doubt.

Twice during the game, the Wildcats enjoyed 22-point advantages.

Rupp said, "I thought that the effort tonight was one of our good efforts. If we can play the rest of our games the way we played this one, we might have something to say about the conference race."

The UK mentor especially

praised the passing and rebounding of the Wildcats. He said he thought the passing was very good.

In this department he especially singled out Conley. Rupp compared Conley to Howard Bayne of Tennessee. Bayne came in when the Vols center was injured and destroyed the Wildcats.

Rupp said that before the game he told Conley to turn in the type of game that Baynes had done. The coach said, "Conley came through with the kind of game I asked him to come through with."

He also said that Conley's passing except for the three late miscues was "sensational."

Rupp was not particularly pleased with the Wildcats' efforts in breaking up the Mississippi State stall. He said that to be fair about it, it must be remembered that the Bulldogs were not a real experienced team.

He said, "They made mistakes

## Intramural Finals

The Baptist Student Union will play the Law School "Shyllocks" tonight to determine the winner of the men's intramural basketball tournament. Game time is set for 7 p.m. in the Alumni Gymnasium.

they won't make two years from now."

Getting back to defense, Rupp commented that it had been good since the Wildcats had left Florida. He said, "The defense has been of a good variety."

The Baron emphasized the fact that the Wildcats had abandoned their zone defense and had gone back to the traditional man-to-man.

The Wildcats took a 45-25 lead in at halftime and came back in

the second half to outscore the Rebels 20-1 before Rupp began substituting.

Last night's game, witnessed by over 10,000 fans, boosted the Wildcats' overall record to 13-7 and 8-3 in the Southeastern Conference.

In a foul-plagued contest, four Rebels, including their entire front line, left via the disqualification route. All together, 34 fouls were blown on Ole Miss while the Wildcats picked up 27.

## Georgia Overpowers Swimmers Saturday

Taking advantage of its depth, Georgia overpowered the Wildcat swimmers in the freestyle, backstroke and diving events enroute to defeating the Kentuckians 56-39 in a Southeastern Conference dual meet.

UK high points were wins in the 200-yard butterfly by Steve Hellmann over Georgia standout Bo Holland with a time of 2:18.9. Richard Wade and Fred Zirkle finished one-two in the 100-yard freestyle.

Tony Ambrose turned in the best race of his career in the 200-yard breaststroke when he

was touched out in a judges' decision for second place at 2:33.5. Both first and second were clocked in the same time.

The freestyle relay team won again with Bill Davis recording his best 100-yard freestyle time of 54.3.

This week the swimmers take on Vanderbilt and Berea. Coach Wynn Paul considers the Berea game a breather with the team pointing to the Vandy meet Saturday at 2 p.m. The Berea meet is Friday.

## Wildcats Crumble Ole Miss

Continuing a 37-year dominance, the Wildcats downed Mississippi 102-65 Saturday night before 9,500 fans at Memorial Coliseum.

Led by Louie Dampier's 17 points, UK humiliated the Rebels who last beat the Wildcats 41-28 in 1928. No Mississippi team has ever beaten Coach Adolph Rupp.

This marked the second straight year that the Wildcats have scored 102 points against the Rebels.

Dampier was not alone in the double figure attack as five other Wildcats hit in double digits. Terry Mobley and Larry Conley added 14 points each, while center John Adams and forward Pat Riley posted 11. Tommy Kron got ten points.

Every Wildcat on the squad scored in the lopsided contest. Reserve center Larry Lentz got seven, Randy Embry hit for six.

Rounding out the scoring were Gene Stewart with five, Brad Bounds with four, and Ron Kennett with three.

The score was tied at seven to seven, but the Wildcats exploded and ran the lead to 27-9. This was virtually the ball game. After that it was a matter of how many points UK would score.

## Gallagher Paces UK Tracksters At Ohio State

With Jim Gallagher turning in his second consecutive impressive performance, the University trackmen traveled to Ohio State Saturday in a meet at the OSU fieldhouse.

Gallagher, in winning the 1,000-yard run in 2:15.8, thus became a prime candidate for middle-distance honors at the SEC Indoor Championships this weekend at Montgomery.

The mile relay team grabbed second place behind Ohio State, with Gallagher, Arthur, Maguire, and Cox turning in a rather slowish 3:28.8 in preparing to defend the conference title. This same team won last year at Montgomery in record-shattering time.

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### Outstanding Greek Finalists

Ken Brandenburg (center) last year's outstanding Greek man announced the 10 finalists in this year's contest at the Mississippi State basketball game last night. They are (from the left) Keith Hagan, Phi Delta Theta; Sam Burke, Phi Kappa Tau; Sue Price, Alpha Gamma Delta; Sallie List, Chi Omega; Sandy Brock, Alpha Xi Delta; Carolyn

Cramer, Delta Delta Delta; Jeanne Powell, Delta Delta Delta; Dave Clark, Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Larry Kelley, Delta Tau Delta. Absent was Mike Jones, Phi Gamma Delta. The Outstanding Greek man and woman will be announced at the banquet tonight at 6 o'clock.

## Outstanding Greeks Announced Tonight

Continued From Page 1

Charles Seashore, research director for the National Training Laboratory, Washington, D.C., as the main speaker.

An undisclosed faculty committee made this final selection from a list of ten finalists announced last night at the UK-Mississippi State basketball game.

The finalists are:

Sandy Brock, Alpha Xi Delta, nominated by Alpha Xi Delta, Alpha Tau Omega, Sigma Chi and Phi Kappa Tau. "... the whole Greek system should take pride in... such a capable and competent leader wearing a Greek symbol."

Carolyn Cramer, Delta Delta Delta, nominated by Lambda Chi Alpha. "... contributions to the Greek system are contributions to the University community... characterized by service."

Sallie List, Chi Omega, nominated by Chi Omega. "... one hundred words are insufficient for enumerating the outstanding contributions made... in the essence of the true Greek spirit."

Jeanne Powell, Delta Delta Delta, nominated by Delta Delta Delta, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Gamma Delta. "... a Vassar transfer, she has shown Greek leadership far and beyond the call of duty."

Sue Price, Alpha Gamma Delta, nominated by Alpha Gamma Delta and Delta Tau Delta. "... outstanding scholarship and activity casts an excellent reflection on the entire Greek system."

Sam Burke, Phi Kappa Tau, nominated by Phi Kappa Tau. "... expert guidance and personal labor equal loyal contributions to the Greek system."

David Clarke, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, nominated by Alpha Delta Pi, Alpha Gamma Delta and Sigma Alpha Epsilon. "...

capable leadership led to fundamental changes and evolutionary additions in the Greek system."

Keith Hagan, Phi Delta Theta, nominated by Delta Delta Delta, Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi and Phi Delta Theta. "... a leader from the beginning of his career as a Greek man."

Mike Jones, Phi Gamma Delta, nominated by Chi Omega and Phi Gamma Delta. "... demonstrating a genuine interest his contributions have been of the highest caliber in the best interests of the Greek system."

Larry Kelley, Delta Tau Delta, nominated by Delta Zeta and Delta Tau Delta. "... strong character and leadership have contributed much to the raising of the Greek image."

## UK Hospital Closes At 10 To Outsiders

The Medical Center has been closed to "unauthorized persons" every evening after 10 o'clock, according to Richard S. Warren, an assistant administrator.

Mr. Warren said that security police will ask anyone without a legitimate reason for being in the center after 10 p.m. to leave.

Mr. Warren gave two reasons for the 10 o'clock closing:

1. There have been too many unauthorized persons in the hospital for the security police to adequately do its job.

2. The large number of persons in the cafeteria late at night hampers cleaning up.

"Instances of petty vandalism prompted the closing," Mr. Warren said.

Lately, a guard rope has been stolen and a number of signs have disappeared.

## SC Meets NSA Representative

Student Congress representatives met yesterday with a representative of the National Student Association, a group which Congress voted to join two weeks ago.

Harriet Beal, NSA director of programming in international areas, outlined the structure and objectives of the organization to about half the Congress representatives attending an afternoon reception.

Miss Beal told the group the purpose of her visit was to "show you how to pump the most out of the national office in Philadelphia."

Miss Beal said that NSA structure was determined by a national congress including representatives of all NSA-affiliated schools held each summer.

Included in the summer session are college newspaper editors' conference, a national student government presidents' conference and a NSA coordinators' meeting.

Presented also at the national

congress meeting are seminars on such topics as activities of student government, academic freedom, civil rights, and tutorial programs.

Resolutions passed by NSA are brought up and voted on in the summer congress. All delegates may discuss resolutions.

She said that the national congress will likely consider a resolution on the situation on the University of California Berkeley campus in its next meeting.

Miss Beal said NSA originated in 1947 when servicemen returning to campus saw the need for a cohesive national student organization similar to coordinating groups which worked with the Allied forces in the French underground in World War II. The soldiers founded the International Union of Students (IUS), which met for the first time in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

When the Soviet government gave financial backing to that group in 1948, the Americans

withdrew and formed the similarly structured National Student Association.

The IUS has repeatedly denounced the NSA as being unfaithful to the interests of students and of being "the highest order of capitalism," Miss Beal said.

The NSA lost about 60 members in Southern schools in 1961 when it endorsed the Freedom Rides, Miss Beal explained. The present membership is 325.

Miss Beal said the national office carries out research and work in such areas as tutorial programs.

## First Hearing Postponed For Suspects In Murder

Preliminary hearings for two Louisville men accused of slaying a Lexington man Friday night near the University Coliseum have been postponed until March 1.

The two, Robert Mitchum and Luther Latham, both 20, were arraigned in Fayette County Court yesterday afternoon and charged with murder and malicious shooting. They each were placed under \$10,000 bond.

Ralph Demus, the survivor of the double shooting, behind the Wildcat Grille remains in serious condition at St. Joseph Hospital today.

Demus, 19, of 720B N. Aspendale Drive, was wounded in the temple, shoulder, and chest during the shooting which took place behind UK's Wildcat Bowling Lanes after the Lexington-Dunbar-Louisville Central basketball game.

He underwent surgery early Saturday morning at St. Joseph Hospital and has remained in an intensive care unit.

The other youth, Billy Warren Fogle, 19, of 525B N. Aspendale Drive, was dead on arrival at Good Samaritan Hospital at 10 p.m. Friday, police said. He had received a gunshot wound in the chest.

Police reported that the two

youths were shot with a .22-caliber pistol from a passing car.

The shooting resulted from an argument between the two local youths and Mitchum and Latham.

Lexington police, after receiving a tip that the gunmen were from Louisville, were accompanied by an unidentified witness to Louisville where the accused were identified.

Police in Louisville and Lexington are still searching for the weapon used in the murder and shooting.

## UK Debate Team Gets Fifth Place In Tournament

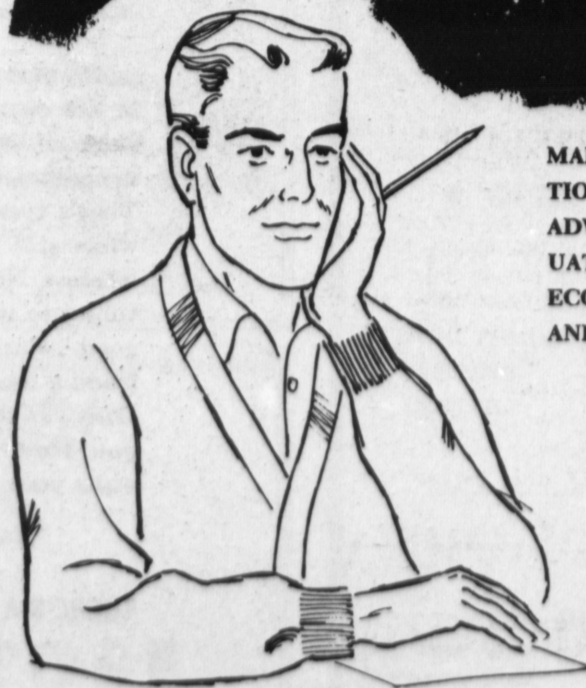
The University's varsity debate team finished fifth out of 52 schools entered in a tournament at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. over the weekend.

Michele Cleveland and Stan Craig, both of Louisville, argued the affirmative, and John Patton, Ashland, and Phil Grogan, Bowling Green, the negative.

The debate topic concerned federal establishment of public works for the unemployed.

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